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CENTRALIZATION RECEIVES A BLACK EYE.

There is life in the old land yet. During Virginia.

the past few years the friends of a strong, North Carolin solidated government have nearly suceceded in obliterating State lines and the rights of States, but whenever this question mes before the courts of the country the odges, whether they be Democrats or Resublicans, are constrained by the sanctity of their oaths to decide that the founders of the government adopted a constitution which limited the powers of the Federal government and reserved to the States and the people certain inalienable rights which could not be abridged without usurpation. Centralism received a black eye at Wilmington, Delaware, a few days ince, by the strong arm of Judge Comegys, who decided that congress cannot disfrauchise voters at State elections. The decision of Judge Comegys is long, able and exhaust? ive. It seems that the defendant, Philip P. Tyre, was the inspector at the last general ney-general, for the purpose of this case, Ferguson, but for that section, had a perfect

He did so, as follows: one about which men would be likely to differ, octing representatives, and the time and anner of electing senators, but no power of precibing the conditions for the exercise of the electing the conditions for the exercise of the electing franchies. That important function is one of a reserved powers of the Sistes, and part of their vereign rights. This may seem strange doctrine a great many excellent and honest people, who one way or another have come to believe that may excellent and though the strangers some power is sufficient for all things, it to properly understand our complex system of vernment we must take into account the source sence the United States government spring the wers conferred upon it by the States, and their only who presented it, and the object they had in

during the past twenty years toward consolidating the government, but when the juestion comes before the courts even Reublican judges are compelled to decide that here is a limit to the powers of the Federal covernment, and that the States have rights which it cannot usurp without perverting the genius of our institutions. The southern newspapers always discuss this question with reluctance, because their advocacy of the rights of the States is perverted into disloyalty to the government, and as evidence of an adherence to the exploded heresy of secession. But when the passsions engendered by sectional hatreds shall have passed away he American people will decide that the framers of the constitution looked with abhorrence upon a centralized government exercising the functions of legislation which the constitution had reserved to the States The essence of the recent decision made in Delaware is to be found in the constitution of the United States as follows: The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

the Federal government and those of the only from the express grant or loan as contained in the constitution. Nothing is left to conjecture or construction: Whatever hat only which is "written in the bond." The explicit terms of that instrument erect a wall of adamant beyond which the judicial, egislative and executive departments cannot either singly or in combination, transgress

by the censue returns for the purpose of ascertaining whether the country is prosperous or insolvent. The statistics furnished by the census returns as to the indebtedness of the country are certainly startling, if not alarm-country are certainly startling at the purpose of ascendency in manufactures.

The stock is being taken, and we may shortly expect to take in a cup of broth or a glass of cordial to take in a cup of broth or a glass of cordial to take in a cup of broth or a glass of cordial to take in a cup of broth or a glass of cordial to take in a cup of broth or a glass of cordial to take in a cup of broth or a glass of cordial to take in a cup of broth or a glass of cordial to take in a cup of broth or a glass of cordial to the young couple. In some of the Sclav countries bordering on Turkey this subjection of the young couple. hensive and elaborate; but we give below the not a few weeks, at least, too early in the sub-tance, as compiled by the Rochester field?

Union, showing for what purpose the indebtedness was incurred, the amount of bonds issued each year from 1860 to 1880, and the amount maturing each year from 1880 to

New Hampshire \$62 18 \$113,163,183 576 61 \$577,468,932 Total.

...\$ 113,751,327 Grand total \$ 664,346,913 1865, section 1996 of the revised statutes of that, with trifling exceptions, the whole debt who did not do so, "are deemed to have vol- seven to four per cent, inclusive. The excepuntarily relinquished and forfeited their tionsare in Pennsylvania, where small sums, a become citizens; and such deserters shall at ten, eight, or seven and two-tenths per trust or profit under the United States, or of | bonded at more than seven per cent. In the exercising any rights of citizens thereof." west high rates are also paid on a large one or two officers of the election associated amount, more than one-quarter of the whole with the inspector challenged the right of being bonded at more than seven per cent-Ferguson to vote, alleging that he was such Ohio has more than \$4,000,000 at eight per deserter; and it being admitted by the attortenths per cent., while Missouri has \$1,200,that the allegation was, in fact, correct, and 000 at ten per cent. The west has very the defendant's counsel having also admitted little below six per cent. Nevada has \$112,-000 at twelve per cent. The only debts payright to vote at said election. The judge ing less than four per cent, are in Virginia and West Virginia, in all lees than was required to decide the question raised. \$1,000,000 at three per cent. The population of the cities and town 772. The full statement of public indebted-772. The full statement of public indebted-ness—of towns, cities, counties, States and the United States, when completed, will form this visible sign, as travelers may remember a table worthy of careful study, especially

> \$118,725,587 More than doubled. The debt of the cities and towns of New York has increased instil

town, city, county and State indebtedness in the United States, including the town, city and county indebtedness of the Territories and the District of Columbia, as follows:

public indebtedness reaches the sum of \$3,200,000,000, or \$64 per capita on a popula-

tion of 50,000,000. mel—what he was studying for. The youth replied that he had not quite made up his mind. There was a sudden lightning flash of the old Scotchman's even the studying for. The youth lost to the family treasury. The younger girls were, therefore, consigned to the convent and either brought up there or educated at home with a view to that life. the old Scotchman's eye, a sudden pulling was coveted, however, as courts when the question of the rights of the down of the shaggy eyebrows, and the stern face grew sterner as he said: "The man tralized government have made rapid strides without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder; a waif, a nothing, a no man. Have a purpose in life, if it is only to kill and divide and sell oxen well, but have a purpose, and having it throw such strength of mind

ing the revival of hatred toward the Jews in a Germany that "however artificial its origin, it has brought on a general epidemic of the no mistake about it. Dr. Carl Vogt, the famous naturalist, has just written a pamonly be scientifically explained; it is a pheartificially bred always tend to return to the cepted by the clergy as valid and nor original type, and must occasionally do so, mal, the real reason of this acquies-so do nations. This agitation is a recurrence cence lying in the fact that their authorto German barbarism."

of the movement, tells that the interest in the great cotton exposition, to be held at Atlanta, next October, is widespread, deep and deepening throughout New England. And the numerous inquiries as to space for exhibi-States which compose the Union can never great cotton exposition, to be held at Atlanta, preciation of its influence, will bring large contributions and visitors from transatlantic

the south is one of the astounding facts of the or sedan chair as was done later. Minstrels recent census returns. In 1870 they numbered 4,242,003 and in 1880 5,643,891, an in-

The information just furnished by the bureau | the Georgia act thus passed upon, certain |

and takes a reckoning of his affairs, with a ing town have no notion of being left behind bankrupt, so the people of the United States ern cities and towns—except Memphis—are mother was by custom obliged to knock pubview of seeing whether he is prosperous or a in the race which all the enterprising southought to investigate the information furnished running for ascendency in manufactures.

ing. The tables, facts and figures showing Frolich for governor of Arkansas in 1882. tury the indebtedness of the country are compre- Jake is a good man for the place; but is he

MORALS

And Manners in Mediaval Times-Loos Notions of the Women and Looser Conduct of the Men-Human Nature and the Restrictions of the Church. .

Pleasure-Loving Women and Laughing Gallants-Kissing in the Streets for a Dowry-Singular Marriage Customs—The Effects of Repression.

New York Graphic: Spite of the repeated

efforts of church and State and the often lu-

dicrously clumsy means taken by these au-thorities to reform morals in mediaval times,

human nature, as usual, triumphed over all obstacles and ran riot in many reprehensible ways. Female persistence and personal charms, beside the interests of men, did the work of the drops of water that wear away stone, and though governments maintained social spies in the churches to preserve mor-ality, and passed laws checking luxury of dress and of equipages, scenes of love and gallantry found a convenient stage in every meeting of a crowd for religious purposes. Young girls and young wives in Genoa (and 10ung girls and young wives in Genoa (and this applies to many other Italian cities in their palmy day) found it quite possible to adopt disguises, tolerated by public opinion, either as veiled pilgrims, according to the rite practiced in a special procession, originally penitential, called casaccie, in which in contemplating these ligures the people of fered his ballot to the defendant at said general election, and it was refused by Tyre on the ground that he was a deserter from the same of the United States who did not return to or report himself to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the issuance of the proclamation of the President details for the defendant at said general election, and it was refused by Tyre on granulation, as it will be seen that there are granulation, as it will be after the issuance of the proclamation of the President dated the 11th of March, cent. to three per cent. inclusive. It appears ticed in France, where greeness, or collector 1865, section 1996 of the revised statutes of the United States providing that deserters of the eastern and middle States stands from medieval Genou, and it was almost invariably a young, handsome, coquettish woman who undertook the office, and carried out her untarily relinquished and forfeited their rights rights of citizenship, as well as their rights of citizenship, as well as the citizenship as the citizenship and citizenship as the ci work in the fashion of modern church-fairs be forever incapable of holding any office of spair enacted stringent laws against the bare necks and arms, and the use of flowers and jewelry in the hair, which distinguished especially the nobility of Genoa. The highest

in rank always gave the worst example, and

when comparison is made with the past, Thus, according to the official figures of the ninth census, the indebtedness of cities and towns has increased as follows in ten years lights in the streets were those kept up by the piety of the neighbors before certain lit-tle shrines of the Madonna or saints, for

which the oil was collected by volunteer beggars from door to door, always women be it understood. Before these shrines evening popular devotions were also held, when wo-men of the lower classes found time for gos-sip and scandal. Indeed, so little education was there and so wholly did the female mind, from babyhood upward, run on love as the only occupation or pastime of woman, that it is no wonder that romantic adven-tures should become the only food of even If we were to assume that the State and the place of repression, and the summer festhe town and city debts, the aggregate of all would now be \$1,800,000,000, or nearly as much as the national debt. But adding simriage were two unconnected things, so that Add to this the \$2,000,000,000 in round num- chance of a proper ending, and was combers, of national debt, and the grand total of monly put a cruel stop to sooner or later.

Marriages were family affairs and financial problems, arranged either by mutual friends erally but one in a family of daughters had the streets in search of adventure. Men bet the luck to be destined to wedlock; it cost too on it as a common stake, and, indeed, betting much to marry more than one, since the

A MEANS OF DISSIPATION rather than an end in itself; it meant position, riches and, to a certain degree, freedom, and yet, outwardly, the wife was supposed to be as jealously watched as the maiden. The lowed and considerable conviviality toler-ated. The father of the bride was allowed and muscle into your work as God has given by law to give two banquets, to the first of you." And this is the best advice that can which the bridegroom might ask two friends which the bridegroom might ask two treats only, and to the second not more than eight, while the bridegroom's suppers were restrictive to be a supper supper suppers were restrictive to be a supper supper suppers were restrictive to be a supper supper suppers were restrictive to be a suppers were restrictive to be a suppers s marriage, including Sunday, a Saturday or the old country lavishness of hospitality a Sanday being the days commonly chosen for weddings. But what is most curious in a thoroughly Catholic country, the religious ceremony was almost unknown in Genoese ceremony was almost unknown in Genoese medieval madness which reddened every weddings before the seventeenth century, and lost much of its legal power, though it retains a great social influence among the nobility, no mistake about it. Dr. Carl Vogt, the phlet, in which he says the agitation can those decrees. What we should call civil

before notaries continued to be the rule for at least fifty years after the promulgation of for their family honor which they themselves "according to the rite and custom of the holy Roman church," and was according to the rite and custom of with the modern ideas which have made their was a little into an according to the rite and custom of with the modern ideas which have made their ity was not disputed, and that their social and political influence was supreme. Weddings took place in the house of the bride Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, the great cotton statistician, and the originator companiment of clamor, words and feasting, but often privately before the notary and a utes after the ceremony, but the bride seldom entered her husband's house until the day entered her husband's house until the day following, or even two or three days, during which time he only visited her in public. The real and legal proof of a marriage lay in the receipt for the dowry, and is the peculiar constom of the traductio, i. e., a public processing the bride to the bridegroom's house. custom of the traductio, i. e., a public proces-sion of the bride to the bridegroom's house, either on foot or on horseback, as was usual before the fourteenth century, or in a litter

recent census returns. In 1870 they numbered is an important one, and is a favorable omen; for, if congress can decide the qualifications of electors, the States have no rights which the Federal government is bound to respect.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTRY.

General Walker, superintendent of the census, deserves the praise he is receiving on account of the completeness and accuracy of his arduous labors. He has furnished the problem as will be of interest and importance to the Procession, and the bride's galla dresses were in earlier times borne through the streets on lay figures, such as modern dressmakers' blocks, but this, as well as a certain degree of luxury in the horse trappings, was forbidden by the city authorities in the eleventh century. Genoa skept up this custom of the traductio until very late, but other Italian cities added another to it, a survival of a still zore ancient in the bride, and carrying her and the bride's galla dresses were in earlier times borne through the streets on lay figures, such the well is an ordered 4,242,003 and in 1850 and understood on the season of luxtive of horse trappings, was forbidden by the city and the bride's galla dresses were in earlier times borne through the streets on lay figures, such as modern dressmakers' blocks, but this, as well as a certain degree of luxury in the horse trappings, was forbidden by the city and music accompanied the processing in the the bride's galla dresses were in earlier times so modern dressmakers' blocks, but this, as well as a certain degree of luxury in the horse of luxury in the horse trappings, was forbidden by the time, and well as a certain degree of luxury in the horse of luxury in the horse of luxury in the two trappings, was forbidden by the city and music accompanied the processing and the bride's galla dresses were in earlier times well as a certain degree of luxury in the horse of luxury in the horse of luxury in the horse of luxury in the two trappings, was forbidden by the time, and music accompanied the procesi of statistics is most valuable, as it shows the bonded indebtodress of the cities and towns concerned. of the several States containing a population of 7500 and upward. As the business man at the close of the year examines his books, and takes a reckoning of his affairs, with a

BOLD BAD BOB

property whether they had children or not, and their dowry was the first lien on his estate if he became bankrupt when they were entitled to deduct their share before his creditors could press their claims; and futher, they had an absolute right to dispose of their own property by will before the birth of their first child. However, ignorance and timidity on their part, and interested motives on that of their rights nurstory, and it Criticises Comegys's Charge to a Delaware Grand Jury-He Considers it a Genuine Christian Charge, and that the Law of Delaware made many of their rights nugatory, and it was often an excuse for a young widow to marry again that she might have some one on which it Rests

marry again that she might have some one interested in recovering her portion from rapacious heirs. In Spain among the peasaniry at present the old prejudice against second marriages survives in the form of a mock serenade, a clashing of tin pans, old horns and any ill-sounding metal, and derisive cries and threats, whether in earnest or in fun, but some hundred years ago, the occasion legally allowed, was often made the vehicle of expression of popular dislike to certain men and women of high position who married again; and it is told of one noble Genoese, a conciliator, that some Is in Exact Accord with the Bible, and that the Pillory, the Whipping-Post and the Suppression of Free Speech are the Natural Fruits of "the Book."

noble Genoese, a conciliator, that some rough-and-ready serenaders finished their wicked performances by making him ride through the city sitting backward on an ass, Washington special to the Chicago Times: No attack upon Colonel Robert C. Ingersoll has attracted so much attention as the recent charge of Chief-Justice Comegys to the Del-aware grand jury. Everyone has been lookut of which indignity a little feeling, ending charge of Chief-Justice Comegys to the Del-aware grand jury. Everyone has been look-ing to the eloquent radical for a reply. For several days he has been silent, too much oc-cupied with his large law business to give the subject attention. This morning the Times correspondent succeeded in persuading Colonel Ingersoll to make his answer to the best to put some restraints on the expression of such feelings in future. The familiar ser enade of real music was indispensable to a Genoese wedding, but was often supplemented by an ettigete or morning reveille performed under the married couple's windows. It is a pity that our coarse imitation of the welcome accorded to newly married folks should have Delaware judge through the columns of the Times. It will be found below: taken the shape of the derisive demonstra-tion against widows rather than the poetical and discreet recognition of first marriage. "Have you read Judge Com g. s comp i-ments to you before the Delaware grand Having gone through a rapid sketch of the

principal occupants of the majority of the pleasure-loving women of medieval Genoa, there only remains to indicate that

SUBSTITUTE FOR A DIVORCE,

f which, theoretically, there exists no form

grown much duller and more reticent since those times. Life among the better classes, among the women especially, is perhaps the dullest there is at present among civilized na-

work, as there is for the majority of Ameri-can women. There is little education yet, and

cept among a few families, who live much abroad and travel away from their own coun-

try, to go to Paris pretty often and see much of English visitors to Italy; the nobility, as a

so imperfectly protect, but the religious op-

RICHMOND, VA., February 15 .- Intelli-

ence received here from Gantly Bridge,

excitement over the discovery of a volcano, While Mr. James G. Jones was prospecting

graphs the following brief account: "I

noticed, some fifteen or twenty yards from me, a smoke, which seemed to be produced

then put a pole, twenty-one feet long, which was the longest I could find, in the

hole, but could not touch any bottom. The heat and its unpleasant odor made it im-

than a moment or so at a time. I then

hear them for some time, plunging and roar-

ing, as they went down into the bottomless steam valve. I then lit a match and applied

be some gas, but the match was extinguished

the moment the steam from this cave touched

when coming in contact with the steam, the

rom its mouth some five or six feet. Al-

chanced to turn my eyes to the left, and

for minerals on the top of the Alleghen mountains he made the discovery. He tele

Yes, I have seen his charge, in which he relies upon the law passed in 1740. After reading his charge it seemed to me as though he had died about the date of the law, had risen from the dead, and gone right on where he left off. I presume he is a good man, but in Catholic countries, and their often abused custom of ciciosciam, which so scandalized other nations up to the last century. The city records cite a good many approved dissolutions of marriage on unpleasant and generally untrue physical grounds, since even incompatibility or even consults of additional to the compatibility or even consults of additional to the compared with other men something like his contour. I presume he is a good man, but compared with other men something like his contour. I presume he is a good man, but compared with other men something like his contour. I presume he is a good man, but compared with other states. A great many people will probably regard the charge of Judge Comegy last uncharged the charged the charge of Judge Comegy last uncharged the charged compatibility, or even cruelty or adultery, that the pillory the whipping-post, and the did not constitute a canonical reason for divorce. The process read very much as the historical excuses in the case of Catherine Aragon and her two husbands, Prince Arthur and Henry VIII, of England, and the trials preparatory to their sentence were light on motives which were probably as patent to the eye of the clerical judges as they are to ours. The first wife of one of the Dorias the urs. The first wife of one of the Dorias, the voted to superstition. Everyone could exreatest family of Genoa, used to ride on press his honest thoughts upon every possiseback, dressed as a man, and accompan- ble subject. Everyone, notwithstanding his description for the town and back, and performed other words, honesty would be on other words, honesty would be on other words, honesty would be on description for the town and back, and performed other words, honesty would be on other words. from the town and back, and performed other similar feats of defiance of social decencies, which frame of mind gives a key to her desire to be freed from her husband on any pretense. He found next year a more willing wife in a Neapolitan princess, who became the grand or the grand of the gr in rank always gave the worst example, and drew down upon themselves the severest reprinands of the outraged council, much as the severest reprinands of the outraged council, much as the severest reprinands of the outraged council, much as the severest reprinands of the outraged council, much as the severest reprinands, in England and other countries to this day. Although the law was that women should wear high dresses and white veils in church, the town are the severe stravagant fame, while the short of a ball-room or hardward to the countries to the severe stravagant fame, while they coquetishly plied certain long wands they coquetishly plied certain long wands at the "indulgences" attached to the use of the billion of the street warp of the common processions, which were very frequent, gave plent yof occasions for meetings and looks, and even for the passage of billess and looks, and even for the passage of billess and looks, and even for the passage of billess and looks, and even for the passage of billess and looks, and even for the passage of billess and possible lover, while the deep docoways and crowded streets all suggested ingitive love passages, and even the deep docoways and crowded streets all suggested ingitive love passages, and even the dealty life of the elivence processing, and the which both kinds were and a possible lover, while the deep docoways and crowded streets all suggested ingitive love passages, and even the dealty life of the elivence passages, and even the dealty life of the elivence passages, and even the dealty life of the elivence passages, and even the dealty life of the elivence passages, and even the dealty life of the elivence passages, and even the dealty life of the elivence passages, and even the dealty life of the elivence passages, and even the dealty life of the elive

self, puts the brand of infamy on the brow of daughter of Fleschi and the directress of the city hospital, a widow worthy of praise and remown, whom the church speedily canonized as St. Catherine of Genoa, But yet, the stain of immorality similarly distinguished Italy, and foreigners of more fastidious notions raised their eyebrows at the system of ayowed lovers following their mistresses like avowed lovers following their mistresses like servants in the streets of the cities. The wick-edness was much exaggerated and the abuse less than was thought; what lay at the bottom less than was thought; what lay at the bottom ish theory that women were not safe alone, and as husbands did not have leisure to be at their wives' beek and call at all times, they deputed or bired poor gentlemen. and as husbands did not have leisure to be at their wives' beck and call at all times, they deputed or bired poor gentlemen, priests, or others of less condition to attend as servants merely upon their wives when they went out. How the abuse arose is easy to see. In olden days there was a serious danger for unmardays the properties of the days there was a serious danger for unmar-ried women, especially girls of noble birth, field, who became a judge simply because of his hatred of the English colonists, simply because he despised liberty in the new world; notwithstanding the fact that I could have been punmon custom among young men of inferior condition to either abduct them altogether or I could have been p with insult, with impris o publicly kiss or otherwise compromise hem, in order to be married to them and get

their dowrs, while as to girls of the people there were always plenty of young noblemen with lax ideas as to woman's honor roaming d gradation; notwithstanding that only few years ago I could have been brande the advance even in the State of Delaware owing, it may be, in great part to the one lecture delivered by me, that the grand jury absolutely refused to indict me. The grand jury satisfied themselves and their consciences simply by making a report in which they de-clared that my lecture had 'no parallel in the habits of respectable vagabondism;' that I was an arch-blasphemer and reviler of God and religion,' and recommended that, should I ever attempt to lecture again, I should be taught that in Delaware blasphemy is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. the grand jury signing this report was en-tirely honest; that he acted in exact accord with what he understood to be the demand for christians the report is exceedingly mild and gentle. I have now in my house letter that passed between certain bishop the fifteenth century, in which discussed the propriety of cutting out the tongues of hereties before they were burned. Some of the bishops were in favor cutting out their tongues which seemed to have settled the question was that unless the tongues of heretics were cut out they might them by blasphemous remarks during the fire. I would commend these letters to Judge Comegys and the members of his grand jury. I want it distinctly understood that I have They act as most anybody would used in Delaware, in the shadow of the whipping-post and the pillory. We must re-member that Delaware was a slave State; garded as the title papers to slavery, and the book of all books that gave the right

that the bible became extremely dear to the tution. We must remember that the bible was the block on which mother and child stood for sale when they were separated by the christians of Delaware. The bible was remasters to whip mothers and to sell children. There are many offenses now for which the punishment is whipping and standing in the pillory; where persons are convicted of certain crimes and sent to the penitentiary, and upon being discharged from the penitentiary are furnished by the State with a dark jacket, plainly marked on the six months after being discharged, and if they are found at any time without the dark jacket and the illuminated 'C,' they are to be punished with twenty lashes upon the bare back. The object, I presume, of this law is to drive from the State all the discharged convicts for the benefit of New Jersey, Pennchristian communities. A cruel people make cruel laws. The objection I have to the whipping-post is that it is a punishment which cannot be inflicted by a gentleman. The person who administers the punishment must, of necessity, be fully as degraded as the person who receives it. I am opposed to any kind of punishment that cannot be ad-ministered by a gentleman. I am opposed to corporal punishment everywhere. It should be taken from the asylums and penitentiaries, and any man who would apply the lash to the naked back of another is beneath

the contempt of honest people."

"Have you seen that Henry Bergh has in sible region, it has been visited by hundreds troduced in the New York legislature a bill providing for whipping as a punishment for wife-beating?" A COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Broughtail Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed part, allaying inflamation, give relief in Asthma, Bromchitis, Coughs, Catarrh and the Throat Troubles which singers and public speakers when they commence the business of beating they are not wife-beating. They are not wife-beating to the stopped by putting the wife-beating in great cities could be stopped by putting the wife-beaters at work at some of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the control of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the control of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the control of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the control of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the control of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the control of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the control of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the control of the programme of the Citizens' Committee for Monday and Tuesday will be given to form the frequently results in an incurable frequently results in the thethe the the the the the the that the had represented to the young girl that the had represented to the young in that the had represented to the young in that the had represented fully abused that the clergy thundered excommunication against those who turned the
communication against tho

flogging. Mr. Bergh is probably a man of great kindness of heart. When he reads that a wife has been beaten, he says the husband deserves to be beaten himself. But if Mr. Bergh was to be the executioner, I im-

agine you could not prove by the back of the man that the punishent had been inflicted. Another good remedy for wife-beating is the abolition of the Catholic church. We should also do away with the idea that a marriag also do away with the idea that a marriage is a sacrament and that there is any God who is rendered happy by seeing a husband and wife live together, although the husband gets most of his earthly enjoyment from whipping his wife. No woman should live with a man a moment after he has struck her. Just as the ideas of liberty enlarge, confidence in the whip and fist, in the kick and blow, will diminish. Delaware occupies toward-free thinkers precisely the position that a wife-beater does toward the wife. Delaware knows that there are no reasons that a wile-beater does toward the wile.
Delaware knows that there are no reasons
sufficient to uphold christianity, consequently these reasons are supplemented with
the pillory and whipping-post. The
whipping-post is considered one of
God's arguments, and the pillory is a
kind of moral suasion, the use of which
fills heaven with a kind of holy and serene

delight. I am opposed to the religion of brute force, but all these frightful things have grown principally out of a belief in eternal punishment, and partly out of the further idea, that a certain belief is necessary to avoid idea that a certain belief is necessary to avoid eternal pain. If christianity is right, Delaware is right. If God will damn everybody forever, simply for being intellectually honest, surely he ought to allow the good people of Delaware to imprison the same gentleman for two months. Of course, there are thousands and thousands of good people in Delaware, people who have been in other States, people who have listened to Republican speeches, people who have read the works of speeches, people who have read the works of a cientists, who hold the laws of 1740 in utter abhorrence, people who pity Judge Comegys. scientists, who hold the laws of 1740 in utter abhorrence, people who pity Judge Comegys, and have a kind of sympathy for the grand jury. You will see that at the last election Delaware only lacked six or seven hundred of being a civilized State, and probably in 1884 will stand redecmed and regenerated, with the laws of 1740 expunged from the statute book. Delaware has not had the best of opportunities. You must remember that it is next to New Jersey which quite an obstacle in the path of progress It is just beyond Maryland, which is another obstacle. I heard the other day that God obstacle. I heard the other day that God originally made oysters with legs, and afterward took them off, knowing that the people of Delaware would starve to death before they would run to catch anything. Judge Comegys is the last judge who will make such a charge in the United States. He has immortalized himself as the last mile-stone on the road. He is the last of his race, No probability is that he underestimated the in-telligence of the people of Delaware. I am afraid to think that he is entirely honest, for fear that I may underestimate him intellect-

WILL SETTLE IT BY CAUCUS. extra sessions of their legislatures sist upon voting for the measure. A TRUCE AGREED UPON

CORN AND HOGS.

profit of nearly one million dollars. The average yield per acre during the past two years was thirty-three bushels, and in twenty-one years this has been exceeded only eight times, the average in 1862 being forty n 1875, 280,000,000; in 1877, 270,000,000 and in 1879, 306,000,000 bushels. The profits on wheat have of late years increased the wheat acreage at the expense of corn. The average price in past years has been greater v some cents than the average for 1880, but wice in twenty-one years. The value of hogs maketed in 1880 was \$221,137,000; in 1879 it was \$16,640,000. The value of cattle

A GEORGIA EDITOR

in 1880 was \$17,026; in 1879, \$16,751,000.

Thinks Bernhardt Hardly Worth the Expenditure of 856 55.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer: The following stereotyped postal-card was received by one of our merchants yesterday. We under-stand similar ones were sent to all our busi-ness men. It is certainly very kind in the see Sarah Bernhardt, but we can't accept his proposition. Here is the card: "Sarah Bernhardt is the most accomplished and noted woman now living. You probably will never have another opportunity to see her. I have a few of the best seats for sale

fifteen dollars each, according to location. If you wish to purchase, send me the money ere at once, and I will deliver the tickets as you may direct."
"Oh, no, John, too much; can't see it. Do summed it up; here it is:

"Now, John, our salary is large, but we are not millionaires,"
"Fifty-six dollars and fifty-five Why, with that we could see Annie Pixley, Fun on the Bristol, Tom Keene, Lawrence Barret, Fred Paulding, Colville (the me-dium)—no, we'd skip him! We'd see Mary Anderson and forty-five other first-class guage, and have a dollar left."

Fifty-six dollars to see Bernhardt. Oh, no,
John, too thin!"

KANSAS CITY, February 17.—The Missouri Valley bank, of this city, suspended this morning. The institution has been conlimited capital and large risks, and the fail-ure was not unexpected. Consequently there

will be able to pay.

NEW YORK, February 16 .- General Grant

The Bugles of the Administration Sound a Parley, and the Forces of My Lord Roscoe Turn a Willing Ear to the Seductive Proposition.

Colonel Ed Richardson and the World's Fair Commission-The Republicans to Determine by Caucus Their Action on the Apportionment Bill-Whence the Interest.

Washington, February 17,-The President sent a message to the senate this noon withdrawing the name of George H. Foster for United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio. DAVID DAVIS.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, will, it has been ascertained, vote to maintain the present or-ganization of the senate. He holds that it is in this case independence to maintain the statu quo, while to join in the movement to re-organize for the benefit of party would be "rank partisanship."

TO EXPEDITE THE BUSINESS. The senate committee on appropriations decided to report an important amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial ap-propriation bill, for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of the pension claims and clearing up as soon as possible the vast accumulation of unsettled cases. The amendment provides for the following additions to the clerical force of the offices named: Pension office, twenty examiners at \$2000 per year each, forty fourth-class clerks at \$1800 per annum, twenty second-class clerks at \$1400, fifty first-class clerks at \$1200 each, and \$2000 additional for the hire of copyist MONEY WELL PLACED.

The sundry civil appropriation bill has been finally adopted by the committee and sent to the printer. Among its items are: For public buildings at Memphis, \$100,000.

For public buildings at Nashville, \$100,000.

For public buildings at Little Rock, \$18,000.

For the purchase of the private papers of Generals Bragg and Polk, relating to the late civil war \$20,000.

The Republican members of the house will hold a caucus Saturday evening on the ap-portionment bill, to determine whether or not they will vote for the passage of the measure by this congress. The Republicans are di-vided on the question, many favoring the im-mediate passage of the bill, on the ground that two-thirds of the State legislatures are now in session, and to defer the apportionment until the next congress would cost these States millions of dollars in the aggregate for dication; now are that a sufficient number of Republicans will join with the Democrats to pass the apportionment bill to-morrow, unless tion to the measure a party duty; and ever should the caucus so determine, it is probable that a number of Republicans from States whose legislatures are now in session will in-

The President to-day withdrew the nomina marked to the angels, in the language of the late Adjutant-General Thomas: "The eyes of all Delaware are upon you."

It is stated on good authority that Elliott T. Shephard, a Conkling man, will be immediately nominated in the place of Foster. By this move it is also said that the opposition to Stanley Matthews will be weakened, and his chances of confirmation much im-proved. In short, it is stated by the senators that the administration will discontinue its attacks upon Conkling, and that the friends of the latter in return will permit Matthews

MISSISSIPPI'S COTTON KING. Colonel Richardson, of Mississippi, the largest planter and wealthiest man in the the latest advices the crop of 1880 will bear about the same proportion to the corn crap of the country. The report of the board of agriculture shows that during the past twenty-one years, after receiving fair remaneration for the cost of production, the corn farmers of this State have realized a net work of production of the corn farmers of this State have realized a net work of production of the corn farmers of the cost of production. The corn farmers of this State have realized a net work of production of the corn farmers of the country of the corn farmers of the country. The corn farmers of the country of the corn farmers of the country of weathings in and commissioner from his State to the World's Fair in 1883, is here on his return home from New York. He says the fair will be a success and that plenty of money will TO PROTECT PARMERS.

The resolution of Senator Voorhees, agreed to to-day, is designed to have the senate ju-diciary committee to at once report a bill that will protect farmers and oth ing imposed upon by venders of patented articles, who sell implements and machines, and are followed by agents of the patentees, who demand, and often extort, royalty. When the purchasers refuse to pay the claimants a second time for the machinery or ther articles they have bought they are forced into expensive litigation. Mr. Voorhees intends to get this legislation through

WHENCE THE INTEREST. The published report that Senator Grover s so seriously ill as to probably prevent his attendance at the coming executive session of the senate is untrue. The absence of Senator Grover would give the senate to the Republicans and hence the interest felt in the

As a result of Secretary Evarts's interview with the appropriation committee, the following paragraph was inserted in the sundry civil service bill:

For commissioners, not exceeding three in number, to represent the United States at a conference to be called to adopt commercial rates between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metallic money and securing a fixity of the relative value between those metals. Slood each and reasonable expenses, to be approved by the secretary of state; and for a secretary to each of such commissioners \$2000, the amount necessary to pay such commissioners. retary to each of such commissioners \$3000, the amount necessary to pay such compensation an expenses to be immediately available out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated For the proportion to be paid by the United State of the joint expenses, \$7500; the report of safe commissioners to be made to congress for ratifice

MACING THE MINERS.

Hitherto Unprofitable.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—The Virginia Enterprise publishes a long and interesting article on the question now being agitated of reducing the wages of the miners in order to work the low grade of the Comstock at a profit. The article states that the proposition is to reduce the wages on the upper levels to three dollars and fifty cents and two 2 15
2 00 dollars and fifty cents per day, according to the depth and difficulty of the work, continuing the present rate of four dollars for work in the shafts at any depth and for all work below twenty-five hun ired feet level. The Enterprise claims that with such a reduction there is an immense amount of ore that could be extracted at a profit, notably in the Crown Point, Kentucky, Jackett, Ophir, Mexican, Gould and Currie, Savage, Chollor, Convir-ginia and California. It also holds that the question of reduction of wages may be settled without conflict if the Mine and Managers' union can be brought together with a view to business. The Virginia Chronicle indorses the Enterprise article and suggests that the Miners' union take the initiative in the conideration of the question.

NEW YORK, February 15 .- On the arrival sidered unsafe for a long time, owing to its limited capital and large risks, and the failure was not unexpected. Consequently there stepped ashore and got into a cab. A man is no excitement or uneasiness on the part of the other banks. The liabilities are about \$275,000; assets, \$200,000 undiscounted paper. The failure was only averted last year by an addition of new capital. It is not yet known how much of the liabilities the bank will be able to pay. lowed the couple got out, showed the couple a shield, and said he was Detective Grogan, and told John Case he had a cable dispatch ordering his arrest and return to England presided at a meeting of the International commission to-day, and said that the Exposition of 1883 in New York would be a great benefit to the country, and that the subscribers would receive back the money in-

SKIN DISEASES.

LOTTERY.

BY STATE AUTHORITY

In the Drawing of

There are no less than

Together to \$60,800.

And Whole Tickets

Address All Orders to

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GOOD NEWS

IN SIX HOURS!

A NEW DISCOVERY IN THE VEGETABLE
A line, a medicine that cannot be found in any
aring store in the United States or Dominion of
Canada at present, until the druggists call for it;
and all druggists that order my medicines, I will
advertise their names and places of business in the
same column with my advertisement. In the paper,
No druggist has the searchie made, in culless you
see his name and place of busines in my advertising column.

The medicine is produced from a vegetable in
Spain and Portugal, called Bellina de Salutaria,
an almost miraculous herb for the cure of all

Female Weakness, Dyspepsia in Its

worst form, Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Syph-

pess, Derangement of the Bowels and all

the blood.

All persons afflicted with any of those diseases are referred to the above, and if, after three or four hours time after taking the medicine, you do not find it improving your health. I will refund double the amount you have paid for a bottle of the medicine; and my agentsalso will be instructed to refund the money, provided you have it pronounced by a physician that you did not receive any benefit by it. And I will also say this much, that I do not care by what doctor you have been treated and pronounced incurable. Do not be discouraged, but come and see me. To all physicians who have cases of this description under their care, I should be pleased if they would give it a trial. Give my medicine a fair trial and I will gnarantee a sure cure, if taken according to directions.

Call on or address DR. REVA.

We have used Swift's Syphillitie specific in the treatment of convicts for the last year, and believe it is the ONLY CERTAIN REMEDY that will effect a FERMANENT CURE for discuss for which will effect a

PERMANENT CURE for discusses for which you recommend it. GRANT, ALEXANDER & CO.
\$1000 REWARD will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of mercury, lodide potassium, or any min-

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Only \$1.

1876 Prizes, Amounting

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY Humors, Ulcers, Old Sores, and Mer-Gives Everybody a curial Affections Cured when all other Chance to Make Something human agencies fail. 1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT jorifies, strengthens and supports the system through the most critical stages of the blood, skin and scalp humors and disorders of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs.

2. CUTICURA, a medicinal jelvy, arrests disease, allays inflammation, itching and irritation, heals ulcers and cats away dead skin and flosh.

3. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SOAP, for the totlet, both and nursery cleaners workers are researched. Out of His Investment

 CUTICURA MEDICINAL SOAP, for the tofter bath and nursery, cleanses, southes, refreshes and beautifies the skin. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAI is the only medicinal shaving soap. Skin Humors, Milk Crust, Etc. SKIN HUMOR.—Mrs. S. F. Whipple, Dec Mich, writes that her face, bead and some pa-her body were almost raw. Head covered scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully, and trice il head of hair. TETTER OF THE HANDS—Elizabeth Buckley

Littleton, N. H., thankfully praises the Cuticur Remedies for the cure of tester of the bands, which had rendered them almost useless to her. SCALD HEAD.—H. A. Raymond, auditor F. W. and S. R. K. Jackson, Mich., was cured of scale ad of nine years duration by the Cuticura Rem Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of alopecia or fall-ing of the hair by the Cuticura Remedies, which completely restored his hair when all said he would DANDRUFF.—Thomas Lee, 1276 Frankford ave., Philadelphia, afflicted with dandruff which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one-quarter of an luch in thickness, cured by the Cuti-cum Remedies.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 300 Washington street, Boston, and are forsale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, a Medicinal Jells, small boxes, 60 cents; large boxes, 81, Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, 81 per bottle. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soop, 25 cents. Cuticura Medicinal Songer Soups. 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large

BE All mailed free on receipt of price.

SANFOED'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

ne bottle Radical Cure, one box C tarrhal Solvent, and one Improve Inhaler. Price for all, \$1. of marvelous efficacy for relieving violet is of Sneezing, to which many are subject ansing the Head and Nasal Passages veged with offensive matter, for deodor d purifying the breath, for rendering the is ar, the Brain settive, the Breathing easy

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ADIES

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HORSES and MULES CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Everything Guaranteed as Represented. 56 ORDERS SOLICITED.

Royal Havana Extraordinary Lottery MARCH 1, 1881. Edict VII. beloved City of Memphis, and all the thousand of welcome visitors who may be assembled within her gates, give tongue to rejection. II. The King of the Carnival orders procum

making, fun and frolic of our army of reveller

III. Our glittering courtier and nobles of our

household move with our advance; and our her-

alds proclaim our demand upon the authorities of

the city for the surrender of our Capital and the

MARDI-GRAS

MARCH 1, 1881.

our residence and our power, and a free license shall be accorded to all harmless merry-numers

VI. The revels of Mardi-Gras Day shall take

breath at the fall of night, when our Grand Order,

Monday Feb. 28, 1881

Prizes paid in full in United States currency in mediately on prescutation of ticket. For informa-tion apply to D. L. [Gillespie, 6 W. Court. Memphis MONUMENTS.

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W. A. FAIRES & CO., Prop'rs. A Large and Choice Selection of